

OREGON REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 2.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

NO. 5

The Oregon Republican
Is Issued Every Saturday Morning, at
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

BY R. H. TYSON.

OFFICE—Mill street, opposite the Court
House.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$2 00. Six
Months, \$1 25. Three Months, \$1 00.
For Clubs of ten or more \$2 per annum.
Subscription must be paid strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square (10 lines or less), first insert, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
A liberal deduction will be made to quar-
terly and yearly advertisers.
Professional cards will be inserted at \$12 00
per annum.

Transient advertisements must be paid for
in advance to insure publication. All other
advertising bills must be paid quarterly.

Legal tenders taken at their current value.
Blanks and Job Work of every description
furnished at low rates on short notice.

A Splendid Chance.

We will send the DALLAS REPUBLICAN and
DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY, which is itself \$3 for one
year, to any person who pays us \$4.

DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY stands unrivalled as a
Family Magazine. Its choice Literature, its
superior Music, its large amount of valuable
information on miscellaneous subjects, its
practical and reliable information in regard to
the fashions, and artistic illustrations, give it a
just claim to its well-earned title, "The Model
Magazine of America."

About Fresh Air—What we Breathe.

[From the Scientific American.]

We have all heard of the Black Hole
of Calcutta. It was a room eighteen
feet square. In this room one hundred
and forty-six persons were confined. It
had but one window, and that a small
one. Dr. Dungenison, in his "Elements
of Hygiene," says: "In less than an
hour many of the prisoners were attacked
with extreme difficulty in breathing,
several were delirious, and the place
was filled with incoherent ravings, in
which the cry for water was predomi-
nant. This was handed to them by the
sentinels, but without the effect of
allaying their thirst. In less than four
hours many were suffocated, or died in
violent delirium. In five hours, the
survivors, except those at the grate,
were frantic and outrageous. At length
most of them became insensible. Eleven
hours after they were imprisoned,
twenty-three only of the one hundred
and forty-six came out alive, and those
were in highly putrid fever."

There are many "black holes" like
this used for sleeping rooms, says the
London Co-operator; the difference
between them and the one at Calcutta
is that they are not crammed quite so
full of human beings. In a word, then,
we may say a sleeping apartment
should be large, lofty and airy. It is
poor economy for health to have large
and spacious parlors, and small, ill-
ventilated bedrooms. Fashion, however,
is a reigning deity in this respect, and
will, no doubt, continue to bear sway,
notwithstanding our protest against her
dominion.

You will scarcely drink after another
person from the same glass, yet you will
breathe over and over the same air,
charged with the filth and poison of a
hundred human bodies around you.
You cannot bear to touch a dead body,
because it is poisonous and putrefying,
but you can take right into your lungs,
and consequently right into your body
and system those poisonous particles
and noxious exhalations which the
bodies around you have refused, and
which have been cast into the atmos-
phere by their lungs, because the
health of their bodies required them to
be thrown off.

If the timorously nice creatures who
can scarcely set a foot upon the ground,
who are so delicate that they run dis-
tracted at the crawling of a worm, fly-
ing of a bat, or squeaking of a mouse,
could see what they breathe at the mid-
night carousal, the very polite ball, and
the bright theatre, they would never be
caught in such company again. Nay, if
they could see what they breathe in
their own dwellings, after the doors and
windows had been closed a little while,
they would soon be keeping open
houses. More sickness is caused by
vitiating air than can be named. It is
one of the most prominent causes of
scrofula, which is but another name for
half the diseases that attack the human
body. It vitiates and destroys the whole
fountain of life—the blood.

In the sick room it often augments
the disease, or renders it incurable. If

the physician comes in and opens the
window, or a door stands ajar for a mo-
ment, the good nurse or the tender moth-
er, or the kind wife, or the loving
sister will fly up and close it, as though
the life of the sick were at stake. All
this is well-meant kindness, but really
cruel. If you would have health,
breathe fresh air, throw open your win-
dows every morning, and often during
the day; leave off your mufflers for the
chin. For twenty years I was accus-
tomed to never going without a hand-
kerchief tied closely around the mouth,
and for nearly that period have left it
off. I have had fewer colds, and suffered
far less from changes of climate than
previously. Let air into your bed
rooms; you cannot have too much of it,
provided it does not blow directly upon
you.

Many students are injured by vitiat-
ed air in their studies. These are small,
and when the doors and windows are
closed, the atmosphere soon becomes
laden with noxious vapors. The man
is intent upon his subject; he scarcely
knows whether he breathes or not,
much less does he think of what he
breathes. Many also are seriously in-
jured by the manner of heating their
studies. All closed stoves should be
avoided. The good old-fashioned, open,
large chimney, with a fireplace suffi-
ciently capacious to receive the wood
with but little chopping, is much pre-
ferable to the stoves and grates, and
the whole paraphernalia of modern
fuel-saving inventions which have rack-
ed the brains and tortured the intellect
of many laymen, and some clergymen.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF THE SUN AND MOON.

We are so accustomed to the near
equality of the sun and moon as respects
their apparent size, that we are apt to
overlook the fact that this apparent
equality must be regarded rather in the
light of a fortunate accident than as in
any way an essential attribute of the
orbs which rule the day and the night.
In the whole range of the solar system
there is no other instance of so remark-
able an association. In Mercury, Ven-
us and Mars, of course, no eclipses of
any sort can occur, because these plan-
ets have no moons. But even in Jupi-
ter, notwithstanding the grandeur of
his system of satellites, and though
total solar eclipses recur at intervals
which must be measured by hours
rather than by months, as with us, yet
such solar eclipses as we see can never
take place; for not one of his moons is
capable of just hiding the Sun's disc
and a very narrow border all round,
while beyond that border the colored
prominences, and beyond the promi-
nences the glory of the corona, are left
in view. If we try to conceive the cir-
cumstance of an eclipse of the sun by
one of Jupiter's nearest moons, we have
to imagine a dark disc capable of oblit-
erating a sun more than thirty times
larger than that which is actually seen
from Jupiter; and even the furthest of
Jupiter's moons covers twice as great a
space as the sun.

It is easily seen that when a total
eclipse is just beginning or just ending,
under these circumstances, only a small
part of the matter outside the sun can
be visible, and nothing resembling that
complete ring of such matter, visible
to ourselves when the moon oblit-
erates from view the nearly equal solar
disc. So also in Saturn—whence the
sun must appear as a mere dot of bright
light—and in Uranus and Neptune,
whence he appears yet smaller, there
can be no such eclipses we inhabitants
of earth are favored with. Hence it
may not unreasonably be concluded
that terrestrial astronomers alone have
any knowledge of the colored solar pro-
minences and of the corona.

It is worth mentioning, also, that in-
teresting as are the discoveries which
have been recently made during solar
eclipses, there are other discoveries
due also to the observation of total
eclipses, though in very ancient times,
which are as full of interest, it sounds
incredible, but is nevertheless strictly
true, that, owing to comparatively
rough observations of ancient eclipses,
modern astronomers have learned that
the moon is gradually drawing nearer
to the earth, and further, that the rate
of the earth's rotation on her axis is
slowly but surely diminishing, inso-
much that at some far distant epoch
the day will last as long as a lunar
month. Nor do the facts that the ap-
proach of the moon will in time be
changed into recession, and that the
lengthening of the day takes place so
slowly that millions of centuries must
elapse before it is completed, dimin-
ish the interest which attaches to these
tokens of mutability in relations which
had once been regarded as altogether
unchangeable.—Cornhill Magazine.

Scientific and Theological Aspect of the Hog.

[From the Scientific American.]

A writer in the Chicago Post thus
expatiates on the hog:

The hog has been in disrepute a long
time, at least ever since he began to
play his part in the ancient religions.
It is fashionable to ridicule and de-
nounce him, to call him a filthy brute,
and to insist that he is the dire author
of leprosy, consumption, cancer, scrofula,
and the most disgusting diseases
that afflict humanity. This is the teach-
ing of prejudice, not of science.

The hog outlives all hostility, and
laughs, so to speak, at the great
success of his slanderers. Still is the
reeking roast pig the sacrifice of
many a dinner table, and still is the
rural ceiling festooned with the savory
sausage, and the smoke-house fragrant
with ham. We deal with facts, not
sentiment. The hog is a true cosmo-
polite—a citizen of the world. He in-
creases and multiplies, and inhabits
every part of the habitable globe. He
is as ubiquitous as the bat. He does
not stand in high repute for his man-
ners, but he is most accommodating,
thriving with equal content in the sty
of the rich and the kitchen of the indig-
ent. He wallows sometimes, but natu-
ralists tell us he does this for the sake
of cleanliness, which is next to godli-
ness—for the same reason that the Pa-
cific Islanders grease themselves over.
Among his quaint peculiarities are his
grunt of satisfaction and his squeal of
remonstrance and reproach. He should
never be fed till he stops his squealing;
it is the approved method of breaking
him of the habit.

Homer, in his "Odyssey," honored
the swine keeper with the confidence of
Ulysses, and why not? The hog, called
stupid, is really one of the most enter-
prising and sagacious of animals. The
gamekeeper of Sir Henry Mildway ac-
tually broke a black sow to hunt game
in the woods; and she ran in the hunt
with wonderful success. She would
track game, back and stand, and would
point partridges, pheasants, snipes and
rabbits as skillfully as a bred pointer.
She would bound in response to a
whistle, and would wag her head and
scream with delight on being shown a
gun.

The Babylonian Talmud says:
"Cursed be he that breedeth hogs;"
and the history of the Maccabees tells
us that the scribe Eleazer walked
straight to the tortures of persecution
rather than eat a slice of spare rib, he-
roically preferring the martyr's stake
to the pork steak. This animal has
been under the ban of many religions.
The Mohammedans learned from the
Jews, as the Jews had learned from the
Egyptians, to hate him, because he
perversely declined to chew the cud;
and he still manages to masticate and
digest considerable potage in the
course of a year.

The hog is the product of nature's
most economical thought. There is no
part that cannot be utilized. His flesh,
fat, bristles, hair, hoofs and bones are
all turned to account. "The divisions
of his unctuous body," says Apicius,
"are as familiar as the divisions of the
earth. His ears and feet go to soups;
his brains are a choice dish for the epic-
ure. His tail has for ages been claim-
ed by successive generations of chil-
dren as their particular property. Tra-
dition points out how to appropriate it;
roast on the coals, take in the fingers
and eat without salt."

The hog is the staff of life, the arch
enemy of famine, the poor man's best
friend. Moreover, in his earlier days
he is strikingly playful, frisky, cunning,
and graceful—as much more
interesting than a human infant of the
same age as the latter is more interest-
ing than so much putty. In adult pig-
hood, he is omnivorous and self-reliant,
bold and expeditionary, and he breeds
faster and keeps cheaper than any
other domestic animal.

America is pre-eminently the home
of the hog; he is a logical deduction
from Indian corn. He was introduced
into Virginia in 1600, and here he
multiplied so rapidly that the colonists
were compelled to palisade Jamestown
—high, to keep out the Indians; close,
to keep out the hogs. Mrs. Hog can
produce ten to twenty at a birth, as
often as twice a year. The descendants
of a single pair—allowing six young to
a litter—would amount to six millions
in fifty years. The gratitude of the
country is due to Cincinnati, for that,
by assiduous harvesting, she keeps
down the inundation which constantly
threatens to overwhelm us in an un-
common ruin.

We furnish the Republican and
Democrat's Monthly for \$4 a year.

LIFE IN LAPLAND.

Capt. Hutchinson, of the British
artillery service, has published in Lon-
don a lively and charming book, under
the title of "Try Lapland; a Fresh
Field for Summer Tourists." The Cap-
tain and his wife, desiring a summer
vacation out of the beaten track of
English tourists, fled away to Lapland,
and went to see the midnight sun at the
extraordinary little hamlet of Quick-
jock. This picturesque and important
town consists of four houses and a
church, and may be accepted as the
ultimate expression of Lapland. "Pic-
ture to yourself," says Capt. Hutchin-
son, "two Swiss valleys united together
at the head of a lake. The low ground
covered with small birch and willow, of
exquisitely vivid green, a beautiful con-
trast to the dark forest of pine which
rises immediately above it. The trees,
already diminutive at the base, become
more and more stunted as they approach
the summit." Where the forest ceases,
the shrubby willows, not more than two
feet high, commence; and then we find
a region where little is to be seen but
mosses and lichens, close to the great
fell running up to the Norwegian fron-
tier; and crowning all, a magnificent
back ground of eternal snow. The vil-
lage, with about thirty wooden houses
(including barns and outhouses), a
colored bright red, stands on a grassy
slope leading to the water's edge. The
tiny church, also of bright red wood, is
built on an isolated hillock. Two rivers
help to form the lake; the first flows
down the valley in quiet grandeur,
while the second bursts over immense
masses of granite in hurried fury, mak-
ing three falls of excessive beauty, the
roar of which can be heard for miles.
Add to all this a clearness of atmos-
phere peculiar only to the Arctic cir-
cle, and a dryness which never allows of
a fog, and this is Quickjock."

Quickjock wore its gayest aspect at
the time of this visit. The Lapps had
come thither from all parts to attend
the service in the little church. St.
John's day is their great festival, on
which they commemorate the arrival of
summer. The pastor had at least
twenty mouths to supply with food, and
every morning two boats set off with
nets to the lake for the day's supply.
They would return about 11 a. m. with
a large quantity of fish, but it was never
too large for the consumers, who would
each of them eat six pounds as easily as
one pound, if set before them. Nothing
was ever left for the morrow. They
subsist entirely on fish, milk, and rye
bread.

The harmless little people pleased
the travellers immensely. "There was
a nice little couple," says Capt. Hutchin-
son, "we took a great fancy to, and,
after much consultation, decided to our
satisfaction which was the boy and
which was the girl. As both men and
women have long hair, and neither
whiskers nor beard, and dress alike, in
high blue cloth billy-cock hats, and rein-
deer skin coats and leggings, it is
almost impossible to distinguish them.
We asked them how old they were, and
whether they belonged to the school.
The laugh was against us, when we
found the gentleman to be twenty-six,
and the lady, his wife, to be twenty-
four, instead of fourteen and twelve, as
we had settled them to be." In this
lovely living Lilliput, potatoes are the
size of walnuts, lamb steaks as big as
larks, and a calf about the dimensions
of a large cat. No doctor is within a
hundred miles, for the Lapps are never
ill until just before they die; and the
one doctor even at Dulca is in despair at
the want of patients. The effects of
climate are very curious to watch. The
summer has set in, and everything
seemed to be growing by steam, though
Quickjock lies at such an altitude that
an hour's walk up any of the mountains
round would bring one to perpetual
snow. With the warmth come the mos-
quitoes, which are as troublesome to the
natives as to the visitors, and are
provided against by covering the tops
of the chimneys with sods of earth, and
kept out by never opening the windows
at all, and the doors only for the indis-
pensable moment of ingress and egress.

A PRACTICAL EXPLANATION.

"Charley! What is osculation?"
"Osculation Jenny, dear,
is a learned expression queer,
For a nice sensation,
I put my arm, thus, round your waist.
Your head sinks to its resting place,
This is approximation:
You need not fear—
There's no one near—
Your lips quite near—
I then—
"Oh dear!"
"Jenny, that's osculation."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

BREYMAN BROS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, Etc.
MOORE'S BLOCK, SALEM.
100,000 lbs Wool Wanted
For which the Highest Market Price will
be paid. 3-3m

JOHN J. DALY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, &c.,
BUENA VISTA. 41-1f

J. C. GRUBBS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the Citizens of Dallas
and Vicinity. 34-1f
OFFICE—at NICHOLS' Drug Store.

P. A. FRENCH. J. McMAHON.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP,
Eola, Polk County.
All Kinds of Blacksmithing done on Short
Notice, and to the Satisfaction of Customers,
and at Reasonable Rates.
Special attention paid to Horse-Shoeing.
Oct. 27, 1870. FRENCH & McMAHON. 34-1y

J. R. SITES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Dallas, Ogo.

Having resumed practice, will give special
attention to Obstetrics, and the treatment of
the diseases of Women and Children
Office at his residence.

W. D. JEFFRIES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eola, Oregon.

Special attention given to Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women. 11f

C. G. CURL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
SALEM, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of Record and
Inferior Courts of this State.

OFFICE—In Watkins & Co's Brick, up
stairs. 1

P. C. SULLIVAN,
Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law,
Dallas, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Dallas, Oregon.

Special attention given to Collections and to
matters pertaining to Real Estate. 1

GEO. B. CURREY, H. HURLEY,
Attorneys-At-Law,
LAFAYETTE - - - OREGON. 3-1f

RUSSELL & FERRY,
Real Estate Brokers and
Real Estate Auctioneers,
OFFICE—St. Charles Hotel Building,
PORTLAND - - - OREGON.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
Main Street, Dallas.

[Second door north of the Drug Store.]

The undersigned wishes to inform the Public
that he is prepared to do any kind of work in
his line on the shortest notice, and in the best
style. Thankful to his old customers and
friends for former patronage, he respectfully
solicits a continuance of the same. 39-1f
S. T. GARRISON.

FURNITURE!

Bureaus,
Lounges,
Tables,
Bedsteads.

A Variety of CHAIRS for Parlor and
Kitchen use.

RAW-HIDE BOTTOM CHAIRS
Of my own make.

Shop near Waymire's Mill

I INVITE THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE
my stock. I shall be pleased to show you
my goods, and better pleased when you buy.
NEW WORK put up to Order, and RE-
PAIRING done at the lowest cash price.
4-1f
WM. C. WILLS, Dallas.

WANTED.

INFORMATION CONCERNING A GER-
man Girl, 15 years of age, named Anne
Kau, who left her parents in Dallas, on the 1st
of August last, with the avowed purpose of
going to Oregon City, and has not since been
heard of. Any information concerning her
will be thankfully received at this office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

J. M. BALTIMORE,
PORTLAND - - - OREGON.
General News Agent
For Oregon and Adjacent Territories.
Also SPECIAL COLLECTOR of all kinds
of CLAIMS.
AGENT for the Dallas Republican.

COX & EARHART,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

SMITH'S BRICK, SALEM.
Goods by the Package at Reduced Rate
my10-31f

H. P. SHRIVER,
House, Wagon and Sign
Painter,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon. 4-1m

DALLAS HOTEL,
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

The undersigned, having RE-FITTED the
above HOTEL, now informs the Public that
he is prepared to Accommodate all who may
favor him with a call, in as good style as can
be found in any Hotel in the Country. Give
me a call, and you shall not leave disappointed.
2-1f
F. M. COLLINS, Proprietor.

Underwood, Barker & Co.,
WAGON MAKERS,
Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF WAG-
ONS after the most approved styles and
the best of workmanship, on short notice, and
AT PORTLAND PRICES!
21-1f

Saddlery, Harness,

S. C. STILES,
Main st. (opposite the Court House), Dallas.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,
Check Lines, etc., of all kinds, which he is
prepared to sell at the lowest living rates.
REPAIRING done on short notice.

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON,
Main street, : : : Dallas, Ogo.

WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE
& Bitters, Cigars, Candies, Oysters,
and Sardines will be served to gentle-
men on the outside of the counter, by a gentle-
man who has an eye to "his" on the inside.
So come along, boys; make no delay, and
we will soon hear what you have to say.
32
W. F. CLINGMAN.

HURGEN & SHINDLER,
Importers and Dealers in

FURNITURE
AND
BEDDING.

The Largest Stock and the Oldest Fur-
niture House in Portland.

WAREHOUSES AND FACTORY
CORNER SALMON AND FIRST STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON;
19-1f

EDUCATIONAL.
LA CREOLE ACADEMY,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

MR. M. M. OGLESBY, PRINCIPAL.
MISS C. A. WATT, ASSISTANT.

This Institution was Re-opened on Mon-
day, the 31st of October. The Teachers are
determined to do everything in their power to
make this School second to none, of its grade,
in the State. They earnestly solicit the hearty
Co-operation of the Community, and a Liberal
Patronage from the Public.

EXPENSES.
PRIMARY, per Term \$4 00
COMMON ENGLISH, per Term 6 00
HIGHER ENGLISH, per Term 8 00

Latin or French Language, Two Dollars
Extra.

These figures will be greatly reduced by the
application of the Endowment Fund. All
Students entering the School will share equally
the benefit of this Fund.

Students will not be admitted for a term
period than a Half Term. Charges will be
made from the time of Entering.
No deduction made for Absence, except in
case of protracted Sickness.

N. LEE, Chairman Ex. Com.
WM. HOWE, Sec. of Board.

For Sale.
TEN ACRES OF LAND, with good House
and Barn, all fenced and under good im-
provement, situated in the Town of Dallas,
Polk County, an extraordinary opportunity.
For particulars inquire of the Editor of RE-
PUBLICAN. 43-4f